

**MAY DAY! A SIGNAL FOR THE U.S.
FRONT AGAINST MILITARISM**

large but they accommodate about twenty families.	not opposed to the killing (Continued on p. 2)
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Youth Demands in Passaic Strike

By C. MILLER.

THE above youth demands put forth by the United Front Committee of Textile Workers have aroused a lot of interest even among the older workers. Many of them ask the reason for having special demands for the young workers. It shows that the workers will have to be educated to understand what it means.

The young workers felt the effects of the long hours, the wretched unsanitary conditions, and the low wages even more than the older workers. The young workers, many of whom are children, who should be going to school, and develop their bodies as well as their minds, are compelled to spend their life-energy grinding away at the machines. Not only does this impair their growth and hurt their general physical condition, but also does it give them a chance to develop their minds. It makes them dull. With their minds dulled they are most willing slaves. It is for these reasons that the strike means more to these young workers than to the adult workers. The young workers have more to gain in this strike than even the older workers.

If we win we get a union. There we will continue to fight for our

The Youth Demands

Equal pay for equal work.
No night work for young workers under 21.
All young workers under 18 to be considered minors.
Six-hour day and five-day week for all minors.
Two fifteen minutes rest periods during each work day.
More and better continuation schools under union control.
Four weeks vacation yearly.
All recreational facilities in the mills under workers' control.

As young workers. We will learn in the struggle that we are human beings—that we have power and strength. We will learn self-respect. It is to inspire us to victory and to struggle that the union holds forth these demands. Struggle on to the goal, young workers! These demands will make our lot as young workers more bearable. Winning the strikes will mean a chance for us young workers to attend our own union school where the classes will be conducted by men and women devoting their lives to the struggle of the workers. It will mean recreation under our own control, that will not divert our minds from our in-

"YOU'RE A LIAR, MR. BOSS, YOU WON'T CUT WAGES"

By J. T. Young Striker.

PASSAIC, N. J.—I am a young worker, 16 years of age, and my mother has to go to the mills every day and she made only \$20 and a few cents a week of 45 hours, and there are five of us in the family.

I did not have a chance to go to school after I reached the age of 14. I was compelled to leave the school and go to work because of the low wages my mother was paid and we were greatly in debt.

I also worked when I was at the age of 10 after school until I was 14 on a peddler wagon to help to support the family and to pay off our debts.

My father died when I was at the age of 7 and my sisters are 2, 3, 4,

and 5; so you can see that my mother has had trouble in bringing us up in good health all by herself for 9 years.

My father died of consumption at the age of 37. He was working in the Botany Mills when he became sick and later died. I am working in that same mill now and the way the conditions are it looks like I am going to die in the same damn way.

One Hungarian lady was very kind to us. During the strike she took care of one of my sisters. The lady is from New York.

I went on strike because I knew that we were going to win the strike and have an organization so if the bosses say "we're going to cut you 10 per cent in wages," we could say "you're a liar; you're going to give us 30 per cent raise"—and we could get that if we have one big Textile Union.

Passaic Strike and Lessons

By JACK STONE.

AFTER ten weeks of accumulated strike experience some illuminating facts can be observed. Contrary to the prediction of the mill bosses, that the workers would be beaten back to work after two weeks, we find the ranks of the strikers stronger than ever before. Every attack of the police on the picket line has resulted in renewed determination on the part of the strikers. The mass picketing the splendid singing, and the mass meetings which are being held every day is a credit to the leadership of the strike and the tactics they employ.

Strikes Competition

Altho the exact figures cannot be had at the present moment, it can be observed that out of the fifteen thousand or so now on strike, one can safely say that forty to forty-five per cent are young workers. The vast majority are foreign-born or children of foreign-born parents. The workers speak many languages of which the outstanding are Russian, Polish, Slavish, German, Hungarian, Italian, and English. (There are also a number of Negro workers involved.)

It would of course seem that under these circumstances that a grave language and leadership problem would present itself. But it is here and at this point that the importance of the young workers come in. Altho the young workers make up about 40 per cent to 45 per cent of those on strike, we find that they make up 50 per cent to 55 per cent of the central strike committee. One can readily see that the youth play a much greater part than their numerical strength. This fact is no accident and cannot merely be contributed to the enthusiasm of the Young Workers. Let us see, there are many languages that divide the workers into many small language groups, who do not fully understand each other.

Altho the strikers have a common basis on which to bound together, which is to be found in their common fight against the bosses, they need a common means of expression, organizationally it is the union and this is most logically to be found in the English language. Now the importance of the youth can be well understood for it is they who have the best understanding of the English language. Besides, this, they speak the various

languages which are spoken amongst the older workers. Thus the Young Worker becomes the connecting link between the different language groups involved. This accounts a great deal for the youthful leadership in the Passaic strike.

Lessons to be Drawn

It is a well known fact that the language problem for a long time has been a sore spot in the way of organizing the unorganized workers of this country. The great steel strike of 1919 in which many foreign language workers were involved proved this to a great deal. Since then much water has flown under the bridge. We had a world war followed by an exclusion act which has resulted in the curtailing of migration of the foreign born workers. As a result of this the composition of the working class in this country has been greatly changed. Not only have the older workers assimilated themselves a great deal but something more has happened. A new set of workers are appearing, who under the strain of modern trust-busting industry will soon lose their office boy to president psychology. They will learn soon enough that they cannot go into the textile manufacturing business as bosses nor railroad, or steel, nor for that matter anything else. They will no longer be able to seek freedom in the open space of the "golden west."

The days of gold hunting is a sweet pipe dream of the glorious past, while on the other hand, the leveling process which is going on amongst the workers is reducing larger masses to the status of the common laborer. This will cut off any and all attempts on the part of the youthful workers to escape the rotten working conditions by becoming small owners, manufacturers, etc.

Then they will have to stand firm to these problems, as those whose interest and need are bound up with the rest of the working class. And when they do, they will find a great deal of responsibility resting on their shoulders. It is the cause of their peculiar position. For as unskilled young workers, fighting to be put on the same economic level, as all other workers, it will be very easy for them to gain the confidence of all the other workers.

Young Workers, Passaic shows the way!

WORKERS DISLIKE SUPER AT DOW'S PRINTING PLANT

By Young Worker Correspondent.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Dow Company (D. F. Dow Printers) is just completely shot to hell, as the saying goes. Bill Quick, the superintendent, is riding everyone. And it seems to us that he ought to be called to account for the vile remarks he passes to anyone who gets in his way.

"His vile conduct in the laundry and in the cylinder department is

driving most of the workers crazy. Every where he goes he leaves a mark of damnation and hell. Who in the senses ever heard of a man such as this? Oh! For a handful of grit to help us." This call for action against the pre-boss superintendent was sent to the Shop Bulletin of the League nucleus in this plant.

MARENGO LEAGUE MEETING.

The Marengo, Wis. branch of the Y. W. L. meets every first and third Tuesday of each month at the Minersville Hall.

Youth in Front of Union Drive for Millinery Trade

(By Young Worker Correspondent.)

CHICAGO, Ill.—While covering the millinery shops here with circulars for the organization of the unorganized, the workers ask us all kinds of questions. The young workers gathered around us and asked eagerly as to how and when unionization will come about. "What will the millinery workers' union be like and what will it do for us?" asked one young worker. Then we replied. The millinery union will organize all the workers in the industry. Under unionization we will get higher wages, shorter hours, and a secured job.

Present Rotten Conditions.

Under the present rotten conditions the young workers can see daily that a betterment must come about. It is known to the young as well as to the adult workers that while disorganized we will make no headway and be worse off. The remedy for these rotten conditions is a strong big union of all millinery workers. Another young girl worker argued that she will join the union after it is organized and well under way. The youth should realize that the union will only be organized when we all join hands with the adult workers and for the formation of the union. The young workers are an important part of the millinery family and to take a passive attitude towards this question would be bad.

Wants Good Times.

The argument of another young worker was that she did not want to give up good times for union work. That is an important point for all millinery young workers. We all want to spend our days as happy as possible. But under the present conditions we will never have good times. Therefore the union itself will give us more opportunities to have good times.

The young workers in the industry are going to continue in the forefront of the present organization drive; they are going to show what the youth can do to help build a union.

Young Worker Caught In Factory Machine

Boss Calls Youth Names. Does Nothing to Prevent Accidents

(By Young Worker Correspondent.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Ravich at its full rate employs about 30 girls. Most of them work piece work averaging about \$25 a week during the busy seasons. But we are not busy all the time. During the slack seasons the girls are forced to forget their solidarity and gather in all the work they can so that they can make ends to live on.

The result is that the girls who are not experienced or as quick at the work are forced either to leave the trade or try to live on starvation wages.

The bosses realize that labor is so cheap that they do not even keep a mechanic to repair the broken machines. A youth 16 years of age is getting \$13 a week was sent to repair the broken machines and got caught in the wheels and was so badly injured that he was unable to work for quite a long time. The comment of the bosses upon this accident was that they boy was stupid and reckless. Even after this happened nothing was done to even safeguard the workers' lives. Under these conditions the girls must repair their own machines not realizing that danger which continually faces them every day.

How long must you workers toll under such conditions before you can realize the need of militant organizations against the bosses. Demand safety devices and a living wage.

Face the Heavy Industries!

By MORRIS YUSEN.

A CHIEF weakness in our league is the fact that our membership is overwhelmingly from light industry (needle trades, etc.) In the large shops particularly of the metal, machinery, electrical and confectionary industries employing many thousands of young workers, where youth problems exist in their model form, we hardly have any members. Another fact stares us in the face. In the most important industrial districts our membership is mostly foreign-born. As yet we have been unable to attract any considerable number of native born young workers. The problem of establishing a foot-

THE \$14 GIRLS AT HEARNS TO FIGHT BAD CONDITIONS

(By Young Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK CITY.—All of us have read reports after reports about the conditions of the salesgirls in the department stores. We have read and heard harrowing reports on the low wages and long hours which are the lot of department store workers. But bad as are the general conditions in the department stores, yet the conditions in Hearn's, specifically, can hardly be compared with the rest.

Hearn's is one of the large department stores in New York which employs about 1,500 young workers. Hearn's having to compete with the other large stores in the city, and also because of the lower grade of merchandise that they handle, meet both these conditions by paying its employees miserable wages and working them longer hours. The average wage of the girls in Hearn's is \$14 a week. With the cost of living as high as it is, with the bare necessities of life costing as much as they do—what thinking man or woman can say that the wages that Hearn's pays the workers, represents a living wage?

The much boasted about "American standard of living" is completely forgotten by the Hearn's people—whose patriotism and Americanism consist entirely in making greater profits.

When the Christmas and Easter holidays come around, Hearn's like a good christian, hands out still longer hours to the young workers gratis. No thought about the overtime—no thought about paying for it. The

Dept. Store Youth Grab Up Leaflets

Young Workers at Hearn's are Interested

(By Young Worker Correspondent.)

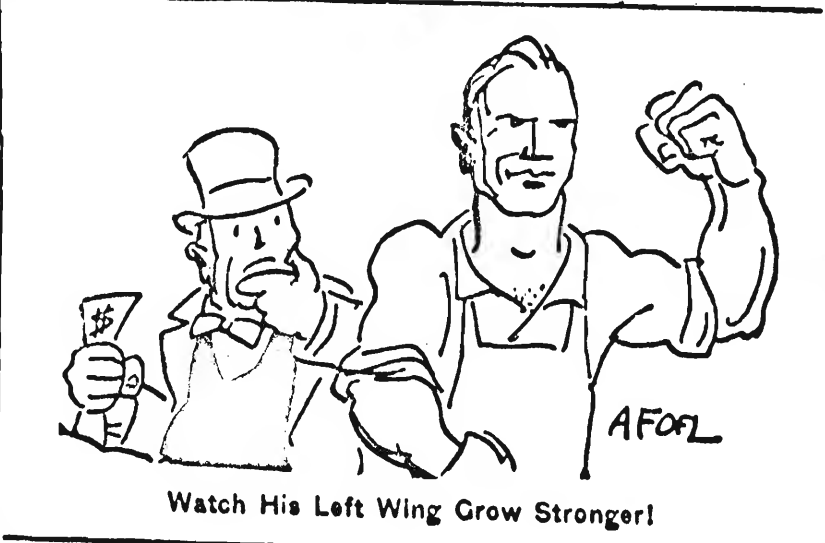
NEW YORK CITY.—When our committee approached Hearn's, we were prepared for a warm reception by the Hearn's people. Several of our comrades were arrested the week before, for distributing leaflets. We thought the same would happen to us.

We were disappointed. We were not arrested at all. Hearn's had learned a lesson from the first attempt to stop the Young Workers' League in its activities. So we handed out our leaflets undisturbed.

But the manner in which the young workers at Hearn's crowded about, and

actually grabbed up our leaflets more than made up for our keen disappointment in not getting pulled in. They were grabbed up like hot cakes, and no looking either. The question these young workers asked us made us feel that here something could and must be done. Some told us that \$22 was not enough to demand from Hearn's. Others asked us about striking in order to get what they wanted. Still others asked for the address of the Young Workers' League of America. We cheerfully answered all their questions, and listened intently to what they had to say.

We arrived with 1,000 leaflets at 5:30 p. m. and at 6:45 were all out of leaflets—but not out of touch with these masses of militant young workers in Hearn's department store. We'll be around again soon with a batch of Young Workers for distribution next.



Watch His Left Wing Grow Stronger!

A.F.O.L.

NEW LEAGUE UNIT IN BOSTON DISTRICT.

GLEASONDALE, Mass.—A Young Workers' (Communist) League unit was organized here. Decided to read and discuss Young Worker articles at meetings.

Organize the League in the shops and mines: there is where it COUNTS!

UPHOLSTERERS' UNION MARCHES THRU BOSTON STREETS WITH YOUTH DEMAND PLACARDS

A. F. of L. Organize the Unorganized Demonstration a Huge Success

REACTIONARIES BAR NEGROES. UNITY BETWEEN WHITE AND NEGRO WORKERS DEMANDS!

BOSTON, Mass.—The A. F. of L. started its campaign to organize the unorganized workers with a big demonstration and parade. The march started from the City Hall and proceeded to Faneuil Hall where a big mass meeting took place. Thousands of workers marched thru the streets in a real demonstration of solidarity between the organized and the unorganized.

Young Miner Killed In W. Va. Coal Mine

Show Danger of Driver's Job for Young Miners

(By Young Coal Miner.)

WELLSBURY, W. Va.—Walter Porter, aged 20, a young miner was fatally injured on April 10, when he was doing his work as a driver. That same afternoon he died in the Wheeling hospital.

He was run down by a trip of cars drawn by a motor because he did not have time to get out of the way. He was employed at the mine of the West Virginia, Pittsburgh Coal Co. here.

The driver's job is a very hard and dangerous one around the mines. Most of this work is done by young workers. The work consists of seeing that the miners get their cars to load on each heading. You have one or two drivers, about one driver for each ten or fifteen coal miners. It is a very hard job. The miners are kept busy by having enough cars to load. This is sometimes impossible when you have too many men for one driver. So it means hurry and running over the slippery wet rails in danger of falling and being run over by the cars every minute of the day.

Another thing that a driver must do is to jump off on a grade and put sprags in the wheels. When he is doing this he must keep up with the car or trip in danger always of falling under the wheels of the car, getting killed, his back broken, or feet cut off.

The pay that these young workers are getting is nothing compared to the danger involved in their work. Some places at union mines it is 7-50 a day. But at the non-union mines it ranges from \$5.95 a day, to as low as \$3.25 for about nine hours or over of work. Then it must be remembered the long periods of time that they are unemployed.

UNSATURATED CONDITIONS IN RUBBER HOSE PLANT

By Young Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK CITY.—At the age of seventeen I entered the employment of the New York Belling & Packing Co. This factory makes rubber garden hose, machine belts, rubber heels and rubber floor tiles.

At this factory for a start in wages, received 35c an hour and worked 17 1/2 hours per week for which I received \$12 per week. I worked there almost 1 1/2 years and never got an increase in wages. At the present I am not employed there but worked there about 2 years ago. The conditions were terrible. Why in this place there is danger of lung trouble, rheumatism and all kinds of stomach trouble.

The result of the sickness are from the soapstone, water, the smell of the warm heated, crude rubber. First of all the crude rubber comes into the factory. It has to be washed with chemicals and water. In this department, the over is that of a dead animal after it goes through rubber where the rubber is warmed under the place stink. After it is sent into another department where it goes through the rollers which are called callender machines and then through the tube machines where after coming out of the machine it forms into a hose. And this hose runs out on about a 70 foot table where you have to roll it off in order to give room for the rest of the hose. But you have to put on the hose floor in order it should not stick together.

After the hose cools off they blow some soapstone through the inside of this hose but sometimes the soapstone flies through the air. When a person inhales this soapstone, it affects his lungs and he does a lot of coughing. Then there's another place where they roll rags about 3 inches wide and about 175 feet long in a tub of water. The rags have to be wet to be wrapped around the hose before it goes into the oven to be cured. At this tub the water is continually flowing on the floor and gets the person all wet. The person who rolls the rags is wet thruout the day. At an-

Youth Grogans in the

Many placards in the parade were local unions containing such slogans as "Upholsterers' local union youth slogan such as 'We belong to the young workers' Young Workers' League' and 'The longshoremen's union placards: For a labor union with the American plan' and 'The open shop. A very strong slogan was made by the 'Union when they appeared on the parade. They marched on a day spirit like soldiers. Their men and women were with placards which carried slogans that they will fight their strike. Many children of 'You' you will win greeted them.

Bar Negro Workers

Altho this general demonstration prevailed the reactionaries of the A. F. of L. was portrayed when the American Labor Congress was not to march in the parade by the labor union. The A. F. of L. very good slogans proposed. The Negro worker knows of organized labor. But the workers unite. But the Negro workers would not be in the parade. They came to the hall, placards in front of them, and no one took them into the hall and held their demonstration in the open before the hall.

W. P. and Y. W. L. on

The Workers' (Communist) and the Young Workers' League printed leaflets for the parade calling upon all workers and young, to join the parade party and the League. The parade spread thousands of leaflets about 5,000. Placards in the parade called for the united efforts of labor for the day of the foreign born workers also distributed. The parade carried placards with the slogan 'with child labor.'

The Mothers' League had a hearing the placards for the parade of the women workers. Placards were carried for the day of the stage by the officers of the A. F. of L. The meeting at 6 o'clock. The workers left the file pressure is exerted that the campaign to organize the unorganized workers will be started in the Boston labor movement.

SCHWAB SPREADS BUNK AMONG YOUNG SLAVES

By a Young Office Worker.

BALTIMORE, Md.—When you try to get a job as a slave, you are made to feel that you are about to enter "the mess world." Learning that means to sit and type all day long the bunk which is put out by the big bosses.

For instance the following from Charles M. Schwab is one of the reasons we are told to type. "I work? What do I work for? I have more money than I can spend. I have no children, no body to leave it to. I don't work just for the pleasure of the work, the satisfaction that it gives, the developing things, in creating a man who does not work for the money, not only for the money, but for the pleasure of the work. The \$10 to \$15 a week does not impress on their minds what learning; they type it out and you imagine the poor little 'bunk working' (1) for the pleasure of the work. We can't!

COMRADE JUSULA DIES

Jaime Jusula, age 17, one of the Y. W. L. members in the Minersville, Wis. League, died on March 10. Jusula was working at a lumber mill in Marinette and was with the local League.

After job I got I worked 12 hours a night, no lunch hour and \$21 to \$24 per week. We had to run 3 building machines and then going 12 hours a shift. I carried men in the factory and complaining about their pay. I was able to meet the high cost of living with the low wages they received.

Asst. Secy. of War Looks at Pittsburgh

Is O. K. for Morgan's Next War

(By GEORGE PAPOUN.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—In spite of the howling going on that the United States wants peace, the preparations for the slaughter of the workers are being made by the strikebreaking government.

On April 15, Hamford MacNider, assistant secretary of war, came here to inspect Pittsburgh's industries. His visit is part of the campaign for the drafting of industries and men for the next imperialist war.

MacNider saw Pittsburgh as a city which would be important in ordnance and the manufacturing of heavy guns and ammunition; playthings which are made by the workers and used to slaughter them.

That the Morgan-Coolidge dictatorship over men power and industries aimed primarily against the young workers—the soldiers of tomorrow—was demonstrated by MacNider when he said: "The War Department does not want to tell the industry how to meet the problems nor does it contemplate making plans for solution of the concerns but rather the industries make their own arrangements to meet the war time needs of the country." Sure, the boys have nothing to lose. Their work will be converted for war production and as a consequence they will make increased profits (not saying what they can make on war).

The once who lose are the young workers who don't the khaki uniform and go forth to shoot and get shot for Wall Street.

That propaganda in Pittsburgh and all over the country calls for immediate action on the part of young workers, young farmers and young men. The united front of all young workers, etc., organizations can be set under way to carry on a struggle against militarism.

ine-Hour Day for Youth at Chicago Screw Company

By Young Worker Correspondent.

CHICAGO.—Located in this city is a factory which due to rotten conditions in same should have a little publicity. The Chicago Screw Company is the sort of a screw the last bit of energy out of their workers during the day's work. I have worked in many factories also on railroads, farms, and in offices, but the Chicago Screw Co. is the worst of the lot.

I work nine long hours every day, five hours on Saturday. Start at seven in the morning and quit at 4:30 P. M. and get a half hour for dinner. The company has a damnable method with which they try to keep the workers from coming late. If a man is late but one minute he gets docked for fifteen. If in the same week he is late again, 30 minutes is taken off. The third time 45 minutes of his pay is taken off. This is the first time I have ever run across such a rotten method of robbing workers who are a few minutes late for work in the morning.

In some shops a few minutes is given to the workers to wash up before starting work, but no, this little privilege does not exist here. We must work until the whistle blows. Even then most of the workers are late, there are too few wash basins for us. During dinner time many must eat with unclean

Soviet Invites Student Tours

Delegation Committee Cuts Moscow Cable

The American Student Delegation to Russia reports some definite progress in its plans. The Russian Society for Cultural Relations has cabled from Moscow to the New York Evening World that American students will be admitted to Soviet Russia this summer to study conditions. The cable was the result of a request in behalf of the American students made by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan of the International Institute of Education. Many students, professors and interested persons have written to apply for membership in the delegation.

In order that the group may be in actual contact with conditions in Russia as long as possible, the delegation will sail early in June. Delegates should plan to give practically the whole summer to the trip. The cost of the entire trip from New York City, is estimated at approximately \$400 per person. This is based on minimum estimates—third class travel, inexpensive food and lodging, etc.

To allow the members of the delegation to scrutinize, as thoroughly as the limited time will allow, the aspects of the new scheme in which they are most interested, it is planned to break the delegation up into small groups. Each smaller group would be a more workable size—could work out its own method and travel independently. (This was done last year by the English and German delegations of students.) Some of the projects they may study are agricultural and industrial conditions, education, art, village life, etc.

The delegation is limited to twenty wide-awake, open-minded graduates and under-graduate students of American colleges, labor colleges, universities, and professional schools. A few outstanding individuals—professors, instructors, or persons who, although not actually in the student world, have the student point of view and would bring a valuable equipment to the enterprise—are also eligible.

There is to be no line drawn on the basis of race, color, or creed. For application blanks and information write to: The American Student Delegation to Soviet Russia, care The New Student, 3229 Broadway, New York City.—The New Student.

Sanitary conditions do not exist here. I have been here a few weeks and I have yet to see a sweeper come and clean the floors. The place is slippery with oil which makes it dangerous for anyone to walk on. The toilets also have a very unpleasant and sickening odor. Artificial light must be used in the plants as the windows are too small to admit the sunlight. Neither is a proper ventilation system noticeable. When changing tools on the machines we work for nothing, for sometimes we spend more than an hour on this work but we get no pay for it.

If the company would have a decent wage maybe the rotten conditions would be bearable, but as it is the pay is the worst thing of the place. The piece work system prevails practically throughout the whole shop. Before we start working the employment manager tells us of the piles of money that could be made by working piece work. True, I admit, if we do not make much money on the piece work rate we make straight 40c an hour, but the hell of it all is that we hardly ever make more than the 40c. The piece work rate is so low that it's impossible to make more. Besides, this we get straight time for overtime work and not time and a half.

Our Demands. Most of the workers are youths. Girls work on the machines also. I appeal to these workers to fight for the following conditions:

1. An 8-hour day.
2. One hour for lunch.

Need for a Weekly Young Worker Seen in Struggles of the Youth

Discussion on Young Worker

THE Young Workers League has now changed its activities. It is now becoming the organization of the masses of young workers. With this change and growth in the attitude and function of the League we feel more the need of a propaganda organ that will help us extend our influence. In Passaic, where the influence of the Y. W. L. is assuming a mass character, the lack of a weekly organ is felt probably most. The Young Worker in Passaic is becoming the organ of the masses of young workers. When the name Young Worker is mentioned the thousands of young textile strikers cheer. There is no doubt that the Young Worker can become a mass organ—provided it becomes a weekly. The League comrades who are active in the strike are really anxiously awaiting each issue of the Young Worker for 1,500 to 2,000 copies of each issue are distributed and if the Young Worker were a weekly how much more influence it would mean for the Y. W. L.

A few words about the contents. There is no doubt that the Young Worker is not perfect; many more improvements could be made. These will

National Guard Strike-breaker

(Continued from page 1)

however, the should be killed gradually and gently. "By the use of proper masks, deaths will be infinitely lower and the horrors resulting from lack of readiness will be absent." (Those should console workers suffering from gas attacks.) Forty-one of Minneapolis firms have this week subscribed to the "Minneapolis Plan" for recruiting young workers in the National Guard sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce Association.

They promise the young recruits many high-sounding inducements. They promise "15 days leave" when called to the summer training camps, in addition to "regular vacation privileges." What these latter are to factory workers who never get vacations was not specified. They promise to pay the difference between the regular pay and the National Guard pay. They say that in times of unemployment they will give preference to guardsmen, "other things being equal."

To Fight for Morgan.

At this sounds attractive to inexperienced young workers. In St. Paul however, where a similar "St. Paul Plan" has been in effect for a number of years, the name of the National Guard has become a stench in the nostrils of the labor movement for its anti-labor activities. For instance in the Packing house strike of 1922 and in the Street railway strike of 1917, the workers will long remember the shameful manner in which the National Guard was used to crush the attempts of the workers to better standards of living.

A casual glance at the list of corporations supporting the plan will convince any worker or farmer that the same group which exploits them economically, is now attempting to use this means to suppress them politically. This list included the most powerful and experienced capitalist groups in the northwest. Among them

3. Five minutes for wash up before quitting time.
4. Pay for time lost when changing tools on machines.
5. Sanitary conditions and clean toilets.
6. Better and more wash basins.

Young workers of Chicago Screw Company! Get together and fight for it!

are banks, Standard Oil, Street railways and other powerful capitalist trusts and companies.

Workers and Farmers Answer!

In the face of the solid front of capital on the question of the military, what are the interests of the workers and exploited farmers? What answer can we give to the Mitchells and the Hirschfelders who are beginning to raise the war scare for the "defense" of "our" country. We point out that the producers never invest in the war that is now brewing? Not the workers. They have nothing to gain and much to lose by a capitalist war. It is the duty of all-conscious workers and farmers to point out the imperialist and anti-labor use made of the army and of the National Guard, that the only way the workers and farmers can permanently better their conditions is by taking the power of government away from the present ruling class who are mismanaging society and transfer it to the working classes; and that to this end, the soldiers and sailors must be called upon to support the workers and farmers.

Pacific Coast League Pushes Forward

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Young Workers' League of Los Angeles presented their first living newspaper to a crowded hall on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Young Worker. Several subscriptions to the paper were obtained, and a collection taken up for the national office.

A very successful anti-religious mass meeting was held by the Los Angeles League on the first night of the Jewish holiday Passover. There was a long and interesting program which kept the audience enthused right to the end. Comrade Rappaport acted as chairman. Comrade Eronberg spoke for the league in Jewish. Comrade Schneiderman in English, and Comrade Baum spoke for the Workers' Party on the subject of religion. It was the first attempt at an anti-religious demonstration, and the results were very encouraging. The net proceeds of the affair are going for the Young Worker.

The San Francisco league has arranged a dance on the 17th of April or the benefit of the Young Worker. The Fort Bragg local has sent in \$16 as the proceeds of their affair for the national office.

Baltimore Youth Plan Factory Campaign and other Activities

By MARTIN REED.

BALTIMORE, Md.—An energetic campaign has been started to raise 100 subs for the Young Worker by April 26, when the Second Anniversary of the Young Workers (Communist) League of Baltimore will be celebrated. Each league member pledged a number of subs. In about one month's time more than 60 subs were turned in to the local secretary.

The agitprop department in conjunction with the Party Agitprop have organized a study class in A. B. C. of Communism. The majority of the league members attend this class. English-speaking classes were organized for the foreign-speaking comrades. The League is making all arrangements for the May Day celebration. The Trade Union committee will start a factory campaign in a large plant in Baltimore where about 2,000 young boys and girls are employed. A special Baltimore issue of the Young Worker containing articles of the bad conditions in this plant,

will be distributed at the factory gates.

A good pioneer group is functioning under the leadership of Comrade Klitt. They will celebrate their anniversary (first) in May, by a concert and play. They will also participate in the May Day demonstration.

The League members who also belong to the party, have raised this slogan in their respective branches: "A League Unit Wherever There is a Party Unit." The first start was made in the Northeastern Branch, W. P. in the Casco-Slovakian neighborhood. The branch appointed an organization committee to work in conjunction with the League members in that branch.

On April 23 the Second Anniversary of the Young Workers (Communist) League of Baltimore will be celebrated by a concert and mass meeting. Comrade Jack Rachel will be the main speaker at this celebration. We hope that the Baltimore working youth will answer our call and come Sunday, April 23, 8:00 p. m. at the Progressive Labor Lyceum, Alquist and Lexington Sts., to celebrate with us the growth of the Young Communist in Baltimore.

TASKS OF ST. PAUL LEAGUE

By Newman Duff.

The greatest task of the St. Paul League is to break through isolation—to gain new young workers from the shop into the League. This can be done thru shop campaigns; every unit must do it. Must increase the circulation of the Young Worker by distributing it in the shop campaigns. The committee is now carrying on a campaign for that end. Every unit must not neglect the educational work as their task. The agitprop department must come more active in getting out the national agitprop. Every comrade assigned to it must attend to it.

Cannonsburg Workers Demand Union

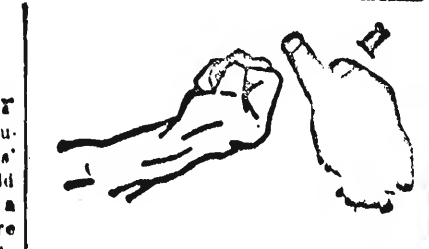
on Seaside-Centerville

CANNONSBURG, Pa., April 15.—The last meeting of the Association of Local 23 held on April 10, a resolution was adopted mandating that gone but not forgotten in the works of the Pennsylvania National Exposition which will be in Philadelphia, Pa. The resolution also requests the A. P. of C. that working class participate in the exposition.

Young Worker Correspondents on Job in Denver

DENVER, Colo.—At the last regular meeting of the Young Workers' League a decision was made to hold a picnic on Sunday, June 6, and a committee was elected to have entire charge of making all arrangements for same and to notify all radical organizations in Denver not to arrange any other affairs on that day. The proceeds of the picnic will be divided between the building fund of the new Labor Lyceum and The DAILY WORKER and The Young Worker on a 50-50 basis.

They also elected a committee to act in conjunction with the Workers' Party committee, which is arranging for a monster May Day celebration to be held on Sunday evening, May 2. Comrade Lang, correspondent for The DAILY WORKER, was present and made a short address on the necessity of the young workers becoming worker correspondents and his remarks were enthusiastically received and the membership voted to join the correspondence class organized. Great things are anticipated from some of this group of young workers in the way of becoming correspondents for the workers' press.



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KOSTROMA AND BOSTON - - By J. W.

The task of initiating international "Smithka" between various districts of the Russian Komsozols and the European and American Leagues has recently been undertaken. Nearly all of our districts have been linked up thru international correspondence to a Komsozol governing in Russia.

Our Boston district is connected with the Kostroma gubernia. A couple of weeks ago upon invitation, I had the opportunity to attend the Kostroma-Komsozol district conference, and bring to our comrades there greetings in person instead of thru the much delayed correspondence of our own districts.

Kostroma is located 13 hours ride from Moscow. It has a population of 100,000. The town itself is predominantly middle-class with the surrounding area being a peasant country.

The arrival (with translator) was a most warm welcome. It is difficult to imagine the enthusiasm at Kostroma for the American as one comrade put it—this being the first time an American delegate had ever taken to the city. Immediately I became a member of the Presidium of the Congress and found myself extending greetings to the Congress in

the name of the E. C. Y. C. I. and especially from the American League—and our Boston district. Formally, I became a voting delegate of the Congress.

THE Congress itself had 180 delegates, 40 of these from the principal city and the rest from the various counties. The work of the Congress was of the most educative and illuminating character. (In a separate article I will deal with the Congress). The management of the Congress was very ably handled, meeting regularly every morning at 10 a. m. (quite an accomplishment for a Communist Congress and especially in Russia) and the sessions handled in an efficient manner, showing the organizational understanding and discipline of the Russian League.

In the evenings we visited a "three generation get-together" where the functionaries of the party, trade unions, Komsozols and Pioneers were all present—several hundred in all. Here greetings were in the order of the day.

Between Congress sessions, the next day, I visited the largest textile factory, employing 8,000 workers. Here I spoke at two open air meetings—at the change of day and night shifts.

That evening a mass meeting, admission tickets having been distributed—was held in the factory section. There were between 1,500 and 1,800 young workers present. The D. E. C.

had gathered these Kostroma young factory workers together to hear of the conditions in America and of the activity of the American Young Communists. This I outlined briefly in a 35-minute report—which is to be printed in pamphlet form and distributed to the working and peasant youth.

At the close of the translation of the report, the district secretary, Comrade Gusef, made a speech in reply closing with the presentation of a large red banner to the Boston district of the American League. Next came a textile factory worker, presenting various samples of every process in the making of textile fibre, with a letter addressed to the Boston district, expressing their desire to be linked up with one of our textile factory nuclei, and receiving regular information about America. Later the editor of the weekly Komsozol newspaper "Cmeha" (Advance) presented a bound volume of their paper, with gold leaf lettering on the cover—and most important—written partly in the English language.

GREAT applause greeted the presentation of each of these as the speakers pointed out that the Russian young workers realize the difficult task of fighting American imperialism but pledging their unlimited support to us in our efforts to make a "World October"—each speaker emphasizing the importance of firmer and closer relationship between their gubernia

and Boston. In answering these, I assured them that our members' knowledge of their fighting spirit and the sacrifices they have suffered for the revolution, would spur us on in our activity—that these symbols of internationalism would be transmitted to the Boston young workers and their leader—the Y. W. L.—and assuring them of the closest contact in the future.

In addition to these many letters were received for our Boston comrades which must be the occasion of a great meeting in Boston.

Comrades—this living experience of the advantages of connecting up our Leagues—the inspiration one receives from coming in contact with these young workers in their everyday life—the problems which were being discussed and decided upon by the Komsozol congress—all of these things any many other experiences—will benefit us. On the other hand, our Russian comrades have read and heard of America—of Europe—of other Communist Youth organizations—their experience—our experience—the events in America—the dominant imperialist nation in the world—the life of the young workers in the shops—all of these things are of interest to our Kostroma comrades. Again, as in most other things, our Russian comrades have taken the lead in international correspondence—Boston—it is your turn next!

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Editorials

MAY DAY AGITATION

THE central point of our May Day agitation is the need for the united front of the young workers, farmers and students' organizations in the struggle against capitalist militarism. On a minimum program for an honest struggle against militarism such a united front can be established.

Naturally, the young workers must strive to assume hegemony over such a movement. But we must labor under no illusions that all the divergent elements attracted to such a united front will go an equal distance in the realization of even a partial program. We can expect many to go just so far and no further. The young Communists will not break with the movement under such circumstances, they will continue to fight for further steps forward, until the movement assumes the realistic form of waging war against capitalist wars and militarism.

On this May Day we can also begin to look more closely to the developing national revolutionary movement in the colonies and semi-colonies of American imperialism. We can lend our aid to the youth movement in those countries. On this May Day we must also begin to face the problems of the soldiers and sailors in armed forces of American imperialism.



THE Y. C. I.

A PROPER understanding of the role of the Y. C. I. is one of the fundamentals of our movement. The Young Communist International has grown very much and has gained much political experience and Bolshevik revolutionary traditions. The Y. C. I. during the whole period was a strong fighter for the policies of the C. I. on all occasions.

Without a correct attitude to the decisions of the C. I. and the Y. C. I. our organization cannot exist. The biggest failure which can be made by anyone is to not take seriously the decisions of the C. I. or to diplomatically with these decisions. A principle approach and line cannot be substituted for diplomacy.

The Young Workers (Communist) League has full confidence in the C. I. and Y. C. I. and considers that the political line laid down by the plenum is correct in all questions.

YOUNG COMRADES IN PARTY WORK.

By Fannie Plotkin.

WE all know that the age that a member is admitted to the Young Workers' League is between 15 and 24. After 24 a League member can drop out and put most of his or her energies into the party work.

In spite of all this we find comrades under the impression that as soon as they reach the age of 19 or 20 they have the privilege of dropping all League activity and putting all their work into the Party. As a result just as soon as a comrade reaches the age where he really can be of real use to the League he simply evaporates as far as the League is concerned. We must then again start over again and train comrades to do the work of the League. This cannot and must not be tolerated.

In Section No. 1 of the Y. W. L. of Chicago we recently passed a ruling to draft a letter to the Party asking that all young comrades be immediately released from all Party work and not be considered good standing members in the Party until they again become active in their League units.

We are sure that the Party will consider this and pass a ruling at once. Comrades we hope you will see to it that all young workers in your Party sections join the League. We need all the forces we can get just now.

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What May Day Means to the Young Workers

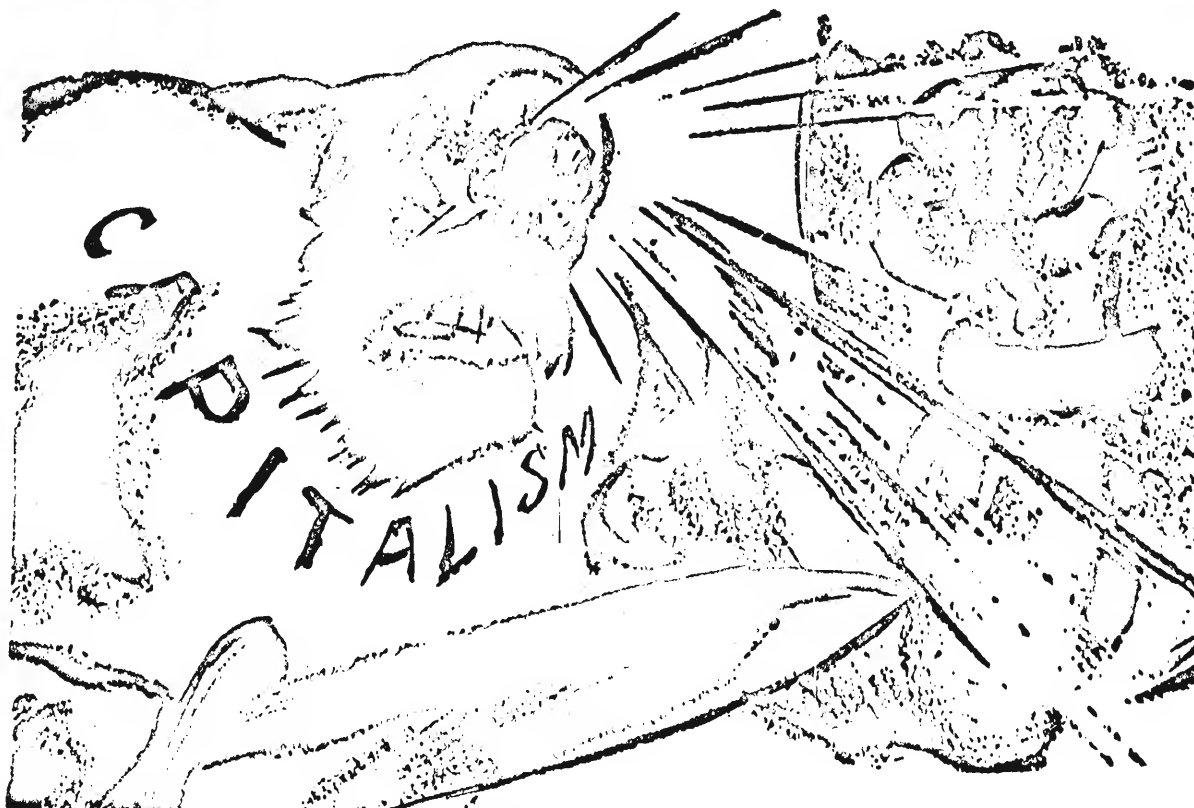
By SAM DARCEY.

THE struggle for world revolution and the building of a new society after it, begins with the adult workers and ends with the youth. So is it proven that when we estimate the progress of the struggle on each succeeding May Day.

May Day, 1926, finds the youth reaching consciousness. For the first time in American history there is a distinct current of struggle among the oppressed young workers. Why should this be so?

Capitalism under no circumstances will sacrifice any part of its profits—this is the basis of the society under which we live. Today capitalism has entered the final stage, imperialism. During this period exploitation reaches a grand scale indeed. And the profits following from such robbery are greater than can be figured without the help of adding machines. The workers become restless. Profits may increase but wages are lowered. Masses of workers in one country are thrown into competition with workers of another country, bidding against each other and increasing each other's misery. Tremendous surplus is piled up; the use of machinery always increases doing away with the necessity of skilled workers, child labor and the use of young workers in industry is the logical consequence; and above all the noise and din on this development one thing is always clearly heard—the unrest of the workers.

The boss class hears this unrest and



May Day! The Workers Challenge to Capitalism!

It makes them uneasy. They look for methods of counteracting it and they find two such.

First, there is what they term the "key worker." This key worker is

the skilled organized worker whose unions always threaten to become revolutionary organs. In the United States, thanks to the effective work that Gompers and his crew did there

are only two and one-half million organized workers. If a sufficient number of these could be bribed by slightly higher wages the bosses would have an effective tool against the thir-

ty-two million unorganized workers. They tried it and it worked. What are the results for the youth. First the bribe must be paid for. It is paid in a refusal on the part of the organized workers in the skilled trades to admit young workers. Witness the plumbers' helpers, glass workers, car builders, etc. It is paid in a refusal to consider the wage conditions of the young workers when the agreements with the bosses are made. The result is outrageously low wages, scales, rotten conditions, and longer hours, a paradox indeed, for the young workers; instead of working less in consideration of their youth work more so as to make up for the bosses' loss in profit when he gave the skilled worker somewhat higher wages.

The second method for counteracting possible revolutionary developments is that of building greater military resources. For this purpose (Citizens' Military Training camps to draw the working youth, Reserve Officers' Training Corps to draw the student youth, the many boy and girl scout organizations to draw in the younger children have been established.

The capitalist class realizes that the contradictions within the system are beginning to carry too many evil signs. They bribe the skilled workers on the one hand at the expense of the unskilled and the youth and they win the youth to their military forces to quell possible uprisings of the downtrodden workers.

Are they succeeding? Let us be honest. Their first measure can succeed only very temporarily, and since

of the growing militancy of the workers in this country proves that the second step is more serious. Their military strength is drawn from about seventy-five thousand soldiers in training to a million.

May Day we take stock of ourselves—and must realize that they have done so. We stand by and watch them grow? Or will we take measures to counteract them? The latter must be our slogan: us this May Day taken the slogan:

Against Capitalist Militarism! Against discrimination against young workers!

For a Workers' and Youth Government!

And carry them to us!



The Enlarged Executive of the Young Communist International

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

The reports, discussions, etc. of the recent sessions of the E. C. of the Y. C. I. were of a most practical character, dealing concretely with some of the immediate questions facing the International. The Bolshevikization of the Leagues was the essence of the reports and discussions, although the phrase itself was hardly used—the phrase being transferred into life—methods and activities thru which to reach the broad masses of young workers and bring them under our influence and into our ranks.

Present General Situation.

The offensive of the bosses especially hit the young workers. This was seen in the form of wage cuts, growing unemployment, attempts to raise the voting age of the youth, etc.

As a reaction to this there was on a world scale (especially in Europe) a leftward trend. The bourgeoisie was quick to recognize this and 1925 saw a

systematic, conscious struggle on the part of the bourgeoisie to win the youth.

This was expressed in the various international conventions of bourgeois youth organizations as well as in various countries where the problem of the youth was tackled and attempts made to enroll the working youth in their ranks on the basis of economic-cultural and social demands. Although they make no real fight to achieve these demands it is significant for us where they tackle the problem.

Another angle of this same situation is the position of the trade unions. After years of fruitless efforts to get the trade unions to pay attention to the young workers we find a new attitude in 1925.

In Germany the Christian Unions as well as the regular trade unions calling conferences to take up the question as well as practical steps to organize the youth. In Britain the campaign

of the Y. C. L. for unionization is meeting with favor not only from the membership but also the leadership of the trade unions.

This was accomplished thru our energetic campaigns and the recognition by the trade unions of the drift of the young workers to the left, as well as a realization that the adult workers no longer possessed a monopoly thru skill, etc.

The past year has seen a decided change in the Young Socialist International. Very heavy membership losses are recorded in all countries except England.

The rank and file are realizing the necessity of unity and successful united front organization has resulted, such as the various Young Workers' Delegations to Soviet Russia. Here the young workers see a contrast between the betterment of the conditions of the Russian Young Workers as against the worsening of their conditions in their respective capitalist countries.

They see the practical results of the Dictatorship of Proletariat.

The past year has seen great upheavals in the colonies, especially in China. Great success has been attained by the Y. C. I. especially in the building of a strong Y. C. I. in China.

The Present Situation in the Y. C. I. and Lessons to be Drawn.

Generally speaking, most of our leagues have greater political influence than organizational. There has been a tendency towards mechanical application of policy and schematism.

Our organizational policy must be to base the Communist Youth Leagues upon the large industries, organized upon the basis of shop nuclei. Street nuclei are also necessary. Too small a part of our membership is from the large and basic industries. The reorganization has been carried out too mechanical and was not attended by reorganization of our entire activi-

ties. This must be radically changed.

It is necessary that the inner life of our Leagues be enriched with the inclusion of lighter and cultural features. This is not a neglect of other basic activities—but a rounding out of our entire life. Less party politics and more youth activities are needed.

The broadest possible methods must be adopted to reach the young workers, special attention being paid to the non-political organizations of the youth, like sports, etc.

One of the most effective methods, which must be improved and extended, by reaching the young workers, is economic trade union work. This must be much more concrete and on a broader basis.

Special attention must be given to getting the trade unions themselves to take up the problems of reaching the youth. The calling of conferences by the T. U.'s is necessary. More concrete participation in

the everyday struggle with specific demands is needed.

The calling of young workers conferences on as broad a basis as possible is recommended, which should be linked up with industrial campaigns.

The interesting of the workers and ultimate success of their own delegates in the Congress must be the aim. The Plenum also dealt with such important questions as Colonial, Sport, Agitation, Children.

Meaning for American Youth. All of these general decisions found their practical application in the decision on the American League.

Never before was such an energetic and thorough study made of America. As a result we have the key to many of our problems. This must be the devoted attention of the League member and applied given immediately to the present situation and to the time going forward in our work.

Trumbull Meets

Draws Near

NEW YORK CITY.—On Sunday, April 24, the Young Workers' League will give a reception and dance to Walter Trumbull, worker and soldier, just released from prison for fighting the imperialist aims of our oppressors within the ranks of the army. The valiant work of Walter Trumbull and Paul Crouch (who is still being held in jail) is of the utmost importance to the entire working class. The united voice of the working class forced our imperialists to reduce the original sentences of Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull from 40 years and 26 years to three years and one year, respectively. Let us now together unite to struggle against militarism and im-

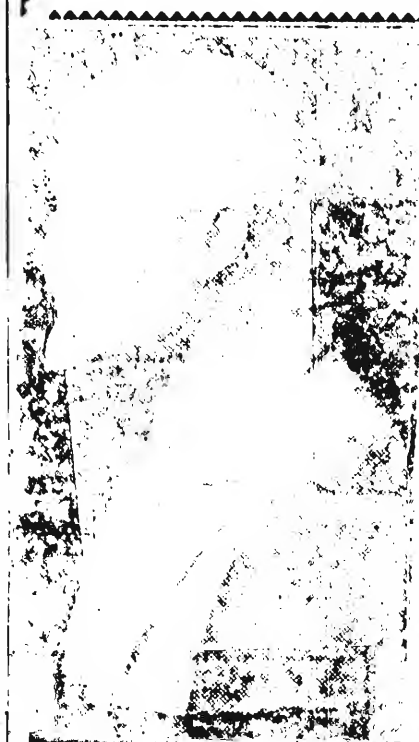
perialism by making this reception the start for such a campaign. Come en masse and give this valiant fighter of our cause a fitting welcome.

THE VICTIMS OF INTERNATIONAL WHITE TERROR

MOSCOW, U. R. S. R.—Ira—The chairman of the Communist International, Zinoviev, included in his report on the Enlarged E. C. of the C. I. figures on the work of white terror in the comparatively calm year of 1925. According to his statements in 38 countries 40,454 workers were arrested, 30,256 injured, 4,553 murdered and tortured to death, of which 1,000 alone in Bulgaria.

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THE POPULIST DOCTRINE

THE first fight of the Marxists in Russia was against the common revolutionary theory of Narodnik, the Populists. Lenin characterized this doctrine as follows: "The liberation movement of the Narodniks was to a certain extent a coherent, unified doctrine. It denied capitalist domination in Russia, it denied the role of the factory and shop workers as the vanguard of all poor people, it denied the importance of the political revolution and of the bourgeois political liberties; and they preached a Socialist upheaval arising from the village association of the peasants with its petty production. Of this coherent doctrine there are left only fragments now, but in order to analyze it

correctly in the present discussions, it is necessary to keep in mind the general fundamental doctrine of our Socialist Revolutionists, who have inherited their doctrine from the Narodniks.

"The man of the future in Russia is the peasant—so though the Narodniks, and this point of view was a necessary consequence of the belief in the village community as something socialistic, and the doubt about capitalist development in Russia. The Marxists thought otherwise: the man of the future in Russia is the worker, and the development of Russian capitalism, both in industry and in agriculture, confirms this opinion more and more. The workers' movement in Russia has now been recognized, and the difference of opinion about the peasants' movement is becoming clearer every day. To the Narodniks, the peasants' movements mean a refutation of Marxism; for them it is a movement which indirectly works towards Socialist upheaval; they do not recognize bourgeois political liberty; they do not arise from large-scale production, but from petty agriculture. For the Narodniks the peasant movement is also a real, true Socialist and direct Socialist movement. The Narodnik believe in the peasant commune and their popular anarchism arises inevitably from such views.

But to the rural idyll of the Narodniks belonged also peasant handicraft in the Russian villages. Lenin says: "Let us then take the Narodnik idea about the peasants with its petty production. Of this coherent doctrine there are left only fragments now, but in order to analyze it

believable expropriation by the middle-man, who puts in his pocket the lion's share of his work, and lets him work sixteen and eighteen hours a day for a few cents. And his conclusion is: these sorry conditions and the exploitation of the handicraft labor is the reverse side of these social conditions. But the 'kustar' is no wage worker; this is the good side. We must preserve the good side and abolish the wrong side; for this reason there is necessary a cooperative market. This is the conclusion of the Narodniks."

Then Lenin goes on to describe the capitalist features of the production of peasants and handicraftsmen in the village. He shows how the Narodniks have entirely wrong views about the development and therefore the

Marxists are the only ones who can give a correct ideological explanation of these phenomena and become the real leaders of Russian country poor.

COMRADE WILLI KRESS DEBATES BERLIN, Germany. Comrade Kress, one of the best leaders of German proletarian and one of the best League workers of the Young Communist League died on Jan. 15, the age of 22. He was one of the secretaries of the Y. C. L. and was elected to the Fourth Congress of the Y. C. I.



SECOND ISSUE

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